TILDEN A BRIBER.

THE DARKEST LEAF FROM THE HISTORY OF THE REFORM CANDIDATE.

As Counsel for Oakes Ames and the Union Pacific Railroad. He Advises the Bribing of a Judge

AND \$50,000 IS ACTUALLY "PUT WHERE IT WOULD DO THE MOST GOOD."

With Characteristic Brass, Sammy Admits the Feed in Open Court, and Save That's His Style Every Time.

A RICE MAN FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Berrissey's Admiration for Tilden Accounted for at Last.

THE ERICERY TO CLEAR THE WAY FOR THE ROBBERY OF THE PROPLE

Great Excitement in Political Circles

We present below a special dispatch, from a reliable source, showing another of "the wave that are dark " of the Democratic candidate for the highest office in the gift of the the accuracy of the statements here made. We crave Mr. Hewitt's particular attention to this matter, and trust that he will at once bring it to the notice of Mr. Tilden, and perplanation of it, as the public are anxious to hear what he has to say in relation to this, the gravest of all accusations yet brought against him. Perhaps Judge Sinnott might invent some plausible excuse for the conduct of his friend

Special to the National Republican. NEW YORK, Nov. 2, 1876, 11 p. m. red that during the w ter of 1873 Mr. Tilden was a member of the judiclary committee of the Assembly, which was charged with inquiry into the charges against Judge Barnard, of New York Supreme Mr. Tilden was the counsel for the Union Pacific Railroad Company, who advised Oakes Ames of the legality of the Credit Mobilier organization, and also advised in regard to all the movements of the managers of the country were swindled out of many millions of their honest earnings. It now transpires that the animus of Mr. Tilden's ardent persecution of the aforesald judge originated in the injunctions issued by the bench against the Union Pacific Company to

thwart their giant schemes of plunder. In the course of the progress of the inquiry it appears that the charge was made that Judge Barnard received a bribe of \$50,000 from the Union Pacific Railway Company. The proof was not made clearly, but in the attempt to establish the fact, it was shown that the treasurer of that company did pay to a certain lawyer the sum of \$50,000 for that infamous purpose, and that lawyer in turn testified that he had given this money to the late Jim Fisk, jr., to pay over to Judge Barnard. As Mr. Fish was then in his grave, his testimony could not be taken, and that portion of the charges falled of substantiation. At this stage of the investigation Mr. Tilden

exhibited so much of personal venom against Judge Barnard in his examination of the witnesses that the Judge's counsel retorted upon the irate Tilden. One of them who was thoroughly familiar with Mr. Tilden's intimate relations with Oakes Ames and the Union Pacific . ailway, losing his patience, in a very excited manuer, and shaking his fist in Tilden's face, cried out : "Why, you were the counsel for the Union

Pacific Company, weren't you ?" "Yes. I was." answered Mr. Tilden.

"Did they consult you about paying Judge Barnard this bribe of \$50,000 !" shouted the

"Yes," boldly replied the great Reformer, 'and I advised them to pay it." "What, Mr. Tilden !" exclaimed the lawyer, in astonishment, "you confess having advised your clients to bribe a judge ?"

"And I'll do it again under like circum stances," calmly responded the model reformer, "I did it so that they could their peace. I think that I acted a perfectly honorable part in so doing. I thought it the wisest course for them to pursue, and I should have been derelict in my duty as counsel to

"Well, then, I'm done with you," contemptuously said his questioner.

The above episode has been kept a strict secret until quite recently, when it acciden tally leaked out. My informant, who left me only a few moments since, is a gentleman of statements by furnishing me the names of the persons present when Mr. Tilden laid down this new code of ethics for the guidance of all ambitious young lawyers who want to be the Presidents of the United States, which please withhold from the public for the

The Cincinnati Election Frauds.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 2 .- Notice of contest has been served by Judge Cox against Judge Harmon, Common Pleas Judge; Taylor against Wallace, sheriff: Kerborth against Bernard. county clerk, charging frauds in the late election in this city. The contestants were all Republican candidates at the October elec-tion, and were defeated by small majorities.

BAVANNAH, GA., Nov. 2 - The total number f interments to-day was seven, five of which were from yellow fever. Thomas J. Walsh, a

CURRENT CAPITAL TOP:C3.

Revenue Receipts. The receipts from internal revenue yesterday were \$314,096.56; and from customs, \$327,427,82.

The internal revenue collections for October were \$9,540,120, as compared with over \$10,-000,000 for the same month of 1875. Mint Report.

Dr. Linderman, director of the United States mint, has nearly finished his annual report, and it will be presented to the Secretary of the Treasury in a few days. After completing his report, Dr. Linderman will depart for the Paific coast, to be absent several weeks.

The Crooked Whisky Men. District Attorney Bliss, of St. Louis, arrived here vesterday. One of the objects of his visit is to have the bondsmen of certain crooked whisky distillers released from responsibility in instances wherein the latter were not prose cuted. The Attorney General has the subject under consideration, and will probably decide

the question to-day.

The Postal Free-Delivery System. Official statistics of the carrier and freelelivery system, prepared at the Post Office Department, show the following facts in relation to that service in Washington during the past year: There have been employed 37 letter-carriers, by whom 6,982,064 pieces of mail-matter have been handled, or an average of 188,704 pieces handled by each carrier dur ing the year. The total number of letters, postal cards and newspapers delivered was 4,650,861, while the total number of letters, postal cards and newspapers collected was 2,331,143. The amount of money received for postage on drop-letters was \$20,266.41. The expense of carrying on the free-delivery office at this city for the year was \$34,939.55. average cost per piece of matter handled was five mills, and the average cost of each car-rier was \$94.04. The average cost of this ervice is shown to have been lowest at Chicago and highest at New Orleans.

Alabama Court of Claims. In the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, yesterday, the following judgments for lose of personal effects and wages were announced : Cases 1798, Etienne Girard et al., \$980.61; 1806, John H. Little, Staten Island, N. Y., \$850; 1809, Joseph Frates, Freedom, Pa., \$230; 1820, Joseph Leary, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$287.96; 1847, Thomas E. White, New Pa., \$2.0; 1820, Joseph Leary, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$287.90; 1847, Thomas E. White, New York city, \$750; 1848, Joseph Thompson, New York city, \$500; 1849, Manuel Thomas, New Bedford, Mass., \$408.35; 1858, Andrew Higgins, Wellesley, Mass., \$400; 1859, Charles Danenberg, New York city, \$400; 1878, Josiah A. Powell, New York city, \$500; 1879, George A. Penson, New York city, \$478; 1884, Fitch A. Penson, New York city, \$478; 1884, Flich Way, Freeno, Cal., \$750; 1887, John Lake, Tiverton, R. I., dismissed; 1898, Nehemiah Gibson, administrator, Boston, Mass., \$1,285; 1906, Franklin Bradley, New York city, \$550; 1909, Alexander Cook, New York city, dis-missed; 1637, James J. O'Donnell, Richmond, Va., \$968.58; 1800, Anthony Michaels, New

brleans, La., \$786.50. The court amounced that on Friday, November 3, they proposed to adjourn until Wednesday next at the usual hour, and that then they would proceed with the second call of the calendar, after which any case that might be ready would be heard, until all cases eady under the second call were disposed of When this is done, the court will adjourn until the 15th day of December, when the peremptory or third call will commence, and the ourt will continue in session until all cases on the calendar have been heard.

PERSONAL.

Senator T. F. Randolph is at the Arlington Miss Isabella Richardson, daughter of Hon. W. A. Richardson, associate justice of the Court of Claims, is to be married early this month to Alexander P. McGrader, U.S. N. Colonel John S. Mosby left here yesterday for his home at Warrenton, Virginia, where he will take active part in aid of the Republicans during the remaining few days preceding the

the latter a piece of General Steadman, and ex-Governor Bigler have been spending a few days in this city, the guests of Mrs. Mary Fields, at 323 Missouri avenue.

Wm. E. Hinton, jr., the Democratic candidate for Concress in the Fourth (Petersburg) irginia district, is conducting the campaign in that district in true Southern Democra's style. He is accompanied by a battery of three pieces of artillery, his purpose being to cvercome the \$,000 Republican majority against him by pursuing the "Mississippi

PERILS OF THE RAIL

Another Smash-The Old Experiment and the Same Pailure. ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 2 .- A north-bound local passenger train on the Pennsylvania railroad was wrecked this morning, at 7 o'clock, south of Linden depot, by running into two freight cars detached from a preceding train and left standing on the track. The locomotive turned unside down. The first passenger car ran over it and split in two, and the freight cars were demolished. Jacob Elliston, a brakeman, was buried under the locomotive, and received probably fatal injuries A fireman named Vanderwater has a severe scalp wound. Several others were slightly injured. The wounded were taken to Linden depot. All the Centennial trains were de-

layed two hours. The freight train had no bell-rope, and the fog prevented either engi-neer from seeing the detached cars in time to THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA ACCIDENT. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2 .- In the accident to he night express on the North Pennsylvania ra'lroad, near Centre Valley, last night, two persons were killed—a brakeman named Samuel Halloway and a colored Porter named also injured, but not seriously.

Attack Upon and Destruction of a Shoshons

Village. SALT LAKE, Nov. 2 .- A report from Camp Stambough, Wyoming, says: A village of 50) odges of Shoshones was attacked October 3) by a large Sioux war party, estimated at 1,300 lodges, at Painted Rock, about ninety mile

from Camp Stambough. As far as learned, only one Shoshone, by the name of Humfy, escaped. He was the Indian who saved the life of Captain Henry in Crook's second fight this summer.

Men and Means to Suppress the Rebellion. HAVANA, Nov. 2.—A battalion of troops, 000 strong arrived from Spain yesterday. A Cantain General Jovellar announces the es tablishment there of a colonial bank, which promises all the necessary financial resources for suppressing the insurrection. Inundations in the futerior of the island are reported, which have caused great damage in some o

THE DETESTED TROOPS.

Another Case of "Federal Intervention." NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 2 .- Gen. Auger, comnanding this department, received a dispatch from Artesia, Miss., stating that a meeting there vesterday ended in a tree fight and the wounding of six negroes, one of them mor-tally. United States troops were called upon by citizens, and their prompt appearance pre-

Usufruet of Political Integrity. NEW YORK, Nov. 2 .- Governor Tilden this morning issued a proclamation regarding the improper use of money at elections. The proclamation concludes: Now therefore I call upon all District attorneys and other public officers to be vigilant in detecting and diligent in proceeding persons guilty of the crime referred to within their respective counties, and I respectfully ask all good citizens of the State to aid them in their efforts.

Verdiet of Manslaughter Against All. SALEM, N. J., Nov. 2 .- The jury in the Walker homicide case returned a verdict of guilty of manelaughter against all the pris-

EVARTS' GREAT SPEECH.

PETER COOPER SEEKING WISDOM

OF REPUBLICANISM

Cooper Institute in New York, was one of the great events of the campaign. The hall was early filled by a class of people not usually found at political meetings, and more were obliged to go away than gained admittance The great hall of the Cooper Union never con tained, at a political meeting, more men who represent the bed-rock of the commercial financial and social elements of the metropolis Many prominent business men were too late to gain admission. Six hundred of the front seats were occupied by the merchants who joined in the invitation to Mr. Evarts, and by their commercial friends, and to an unusual extent they were occupied by their wives. Six hundred platform tickets were issued, and the applicafore more than trebled that number.

The Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, whom the Democrats have eagerly sought to claim as a supporter of Governor Tilden, was president of the meeting. The list of vice presidents was as follows, and most of them found seats on the platform: John Jacob Astor, Jas. Lenox, Robert L. Stnart, Samuel Sloane, L. P. Morton, Hugh Auchincloss, David Dows, Henry ton, Hugh Auchincloss, David Dows, Henry A. Hulburt, Frederick S. Winston, Theo. Roosevelt, John Jay, Benj. B. Sherman, J. D. Vermilyea, John A. Stewart, Jackson S. Schultz, A. W. Craven, James H. Van Alen, Jas. Brown, Wm. A. Booth, General John A. Dix, Wm. C. Bryant, S. B. Schiefflin, Robert Lenox Kennedy, C. E. Detmold, Isaac Sherman, Marshall O. Roberts, James C. Carter, F. D. Tappan, John Q. Jones, George S. Coe, John H. Hall, Wm. H. Lee, P. C. Calhoun, Joseph Seligman.

Joseph Seligman.

The secretaries were: Thos. Denny, George H. B. Hill, Charles S. Smith, Daniel Lord, jr., Chas. F. Fearing, Sinclair Tousey, Wm. Bayard Cutting, Richard Butler, Charles Watrous, David M. Morrison, John S. Kennedy, Flatcher Harmer, in Control of the Control o nedy, Fletcher Harper, jr.
The expressions of enthusiasm when Mr. Evarts appeared on the platform with William E. Dodge and John Jay were long and loud, but when he had been introduced the applaus

MR. EVARTS' ADDRESS. In opening his address he said that the wise man has said that there is a time for every purpose under heaven, and in enumerating the vicissitudes of human affairs for which there was always an appropriate time, he has recounted a time to speak and a time to keep recounted a time to speak and a time to keep silent. The American people had long ago made up their minds that a Presidential can-vass is not the time for any man to keep silent. Mr. Evarts had thought to remain silent, but the call of New York's merchants, those that make up so much of her wealth Therefore he would not longer remain silent. He held it a sin, in view of the turns recently taken in the canvass, for any man to refrain from speaking, if he is able to wield any infuence. As regards the canvass, he said that t was not a question of which man we sho Mr. and Mrs. J. S. King, of Petrolia, Penn. dential campaigns party feeling had run as high as at present, but even after a "Clay" is defeated and a "Polk" is elected in lieu of him, the feeling subsides and the credit of the Government and the safety of the country are undisturbed, but this was an unusual cam-paign. Vital interests are now at stake. The all-important issues have come upon us late in the canvass. The good nature of the American people makes them slow to believe evil of any of their countrymen. Sometimes, indeed, only a war that deluges the land and costs untold millions awakens them to the truth, but they don't want two such eyeso unwarilke in years gone by, and opposed so strenuously taxation, but at the same time the American people would rather trust them-selves than anyone else. Mr. Evaris would not deprecate the ability of Mr. Tilden or the character of his mind. Once, when fighting the Democracy, he had done the city and State of New York eminent service; but, it must be remembered that Tilden at the head of the Democracy is not Tilden fighting Tweed and Tammany Hall. The time has not yet come when the Republicans will elect Gov. Tilden and the solid South to power; and if the Republicans don't elect them, every one knows

they will never be elected.
In speaking of Governor Hayes, Mr. Evarts paid a high tribute to that gentleman's legal ability, saying that he had sat at the feet of the same great jurists as he (the speaker) had—Professor Greenleaf and Judge Story. He made a very facetious comparison betwee the war records of the two candidates, an the war records of the two candidates, and asked how many seasons it would have taken Governor Tilden, followed by the American people, to quell the rebellion according to his own method. As for Governor Hayes, when we see a man of family, surrounded by wealth and all the comforts and luxuries of life, with no military obligations to his country, leave his home and enlist for the war and fight it out he has done as much as his country. out, he has done as much as his country ex-pects of him. If he does as well for us as President as he did for us as a soldier and for

Ohio as Governor, we should be sorry to ex-clude him from a second term.

The merchants want to know what the values of their securities will be in case of the election of Tilden, when a pall is thrown over the rush, the crush and the collapse, and very many will never rise again, nor should they if, through party zeal and blindness, they have allowed those who endeavored to destroy the country a few years agot to take the manager. country a few years ago to take the manage-ment of it now. It is argued by the Demo-cratic party that it won't do to let the Repubcratic party that it won't do to let the Republicans longer manage the affairs and finances of the country. The only complaint of a serious nature that he heard against the Republican party was that it was paying the debt too fast. Surely the party has done very well in the past. The regular running expenses of the country have been paid, and \$655,000,000 of the debt has been liquidated. Interest has been reduced \$30,000,000 a year, and at the same time taxes have been cut down \$300,000,000. The Democratic party used to be the party of hard money, and it used to be the champion of the workingman, but now he was amused to see this party looking to the printing press for all their money. It was a departure from all the party's old traditions. No one doubts that the Republican party favors and will have the Republican party favors and will have specie payments. Then, if the workingman wants specie payments, let him vote for Hayes, but if he don't want it, let him vote for Tilden

or Cooper.

[At this point Peter Cooper entered the hall by a private door and took a seat on the plat-form. Mr. Evarts stopped speaking and walked over and shook hands with him. walked over and shook hands with him.]

After this episode Mr. Evarts resumed. He said that Mr. Tilden professed to want specie payment, but he don't want it enough to hurt Mr. Hendricks' feelings; he don't want it enough to name a time for it, nor does he want it enough to lose any votes by it. The Republican Congress has passed a law providing for resumption in 1879, and it is a law of the land now. Before Gov. Tilden entered the race for the Presidency he thought that law a good one, and the best thing about it, he thought, was its definiteness as to the time for resumption. Now he thinks, while it is a good thing to know when you are going to start on a journey, it is a very bad thing to know when you are going to arrive at the end of it. The speaker would assure the American people that the Republicans would resume specie payment at the earliest possible moment if re tained in power, but the Democratic leader would do nothing about the matter unles they should be advanced by their party after

the election.

Speaking of civil service reform, Mr. Evaria

said the record of the Democratic party was
not altogether satisfactory when they were in
power. The Republican party has had something else to do be a reforming the civil
service. It had an and a gigantic rebellion, and had maniged a budget of three hundred millions a year in a masterity manner.

We knew what the Democratic party did with a yearly budget of but sixty or eighty mil-lione. Once let them handle three hundred millions a year and we would soon see what they mean by civil service reform. Governor

the Republican party turn them over to the rebels, and he thought it much safer to leave them in the hands of the party that had freed and protected them so far than to turn them

Haves has been nominated because he was ever n favor of civil service reform, and whatever in favor of civil service reform, and whatever can be done to purify the service will be done by him if elected.

In speaking of the efforts to pacify the South and maintain the fruits of the war, Mr. Evarts said the Democratic party had never done anything but to produce, to prolong and embarrass the war. He trembled for the safety of the freedmen of the South should the Pervillenn party tirm them over to the

and protected them so far than to turn them over to the party that would disfranchise them. The Democratic party to-day is the same Democratic party that was expelled from power sinteen years ago. We saw and knew then we could not trust it any further, knew then we could not trust it any further, and we have seen nothing since to cause us to change our minds. The opinions of the leaders of that party of to-day are the same opinions that led the South into the bloody armed resistance of 1861. They flavor strongly of demoralization. Mr. Evarts arraigned the Democratic party in the severest manner possible for its conduct on the question of State 1862. that Tilden, by his whole record, reparticularly his war record, favored ession, and favored a dissolution of the Union ever it should please any dis-affected crates to step out. Was it safe to trust such a man as Tilden and such a party as the Democratic one with the management of the affairs of the Government at this critica of the affairs of the Government at this critical period? Tilden has never believed with Jackson and with the Republican party and the loyal North of a later period that it was safe to use force to protect the Union. Tilden would not even attend the great Union square meeting of April 19, 1861. There were one hundred thousand men there, but because Tilden were away there were not one hundred. Tilden was away there were not one hundred thousand and one. He opposed the war from first to last, and if elected President and a solid South should demandate be permitted to step out as they did in 1860, who claims that he would not only let it go but give it his blessing in going? He holds opinions danger-ous to this country, and do you think he will change those opinions? No, he will never change them. They are bone of his bone, and fiesh of his fiesh. Once in the White House "a solid South" can do with the loyal white man and the loyal black man as it wishes, and we know full well what it would like to do. In conclusion, Mr. Evarts adjured his hear-ers as they prize their property, their homes and their families; as they prize their nation's

edit, ave, her very existence, not to trust the

Democratic party with the belm of State, and thus bring back to power the enemy they had once vanquished. Tilden's election will drown our credit, or, if it does not drown it, will put it on such a basis that it will be swamped it all foreign countries. He cannot be elected unless by the vote of the State of New York, and if he carries this State the fault will lie with the city of New York. Under these cir. have the ability to save our common country and our national credit. He never believed

was deafening, and rose and subsided several times, the audience rising to their feet, swing-ing hats and handerchiefs and giving three

WHAT THE PRESS SAY ABOUT IT. The New York Tribune says : The New York Tribing says:
William M. Evarts, the most accomplished
statesman of his party, and one whose voice
is sure to be potential in the new Administration, spoke last night to the merchants of
New York, and through them to the whole
country. He had come to the conclusion,
which be states in his own words, that "a
Presidential course is not a time to keen Presidential canvass is not a time to keep slent," and of this "the immunes stake that turns upon the vote of next Tuesday had sat-isfied" him. Mr. Evarts takes the Democracy at their own word and proceeds to show what the "chrigge" they call for means. Under ordinary circumstances he admits that a change carries no peril, but there are times when a change is not of parties but of dynas-ties, such as came with the recall of the Bour-bons or the Stuarts. For a change that in-volves a recall of the dynasty that once ruled the Democratic party, and through that party the country, he has no liking. "The honest purposes of the great mass of the American people make them slow to believe evil of any of their countrymen," Mr. Evarts says, but it is not going to take another war to convince them that they have been too charitable. "We them that they have been too charmane. We don't need two such eye-openers in one generation." Evidently Mr. Evarts believes in the menace of a solid South. He believes in the existence of Southern war claims, too, and other things that have been greatly poot-poohed by Democratic wiseacres seem real to this clear-headed lawyer and distinguished statesman. Is it going far wrong to say that they seem real because they are real!

they seem real because they are real?

The Times says: The speech of Mr. Evarts last evening was a powerful one, and cannot be without great effect at this stage of the canvass. It was devoted mainly to a very clear and logical statement of the controlling issues pending between the two great parties which statement was, however, preceded by which statement was, however, preceded an exceedingly acute and skillful compari an exceedingly acute and skilling comparison of the private and public characters of the candidates. Mr. Evarts found no difficulty in giving to Governor Hayes a cordial but discriminating indorsement, and drew a striking contrast between the services which he has

rendered to his country and the principal features of Mr. Tilden's career.

In the discussion of the relations of the two parties to the results of the war Mr. Evarts spoke with great eloquence and force. He constantly recurred to the great struggle for the Union, and his words were deeply charged with that warm patriotism which he so often displayed at that period. We have no doubt that his expressions will offend those who think there can be no statesmanship in a man who cannot regard the war with calm indifference and treat the past as if it were not. Mr. Evarts is not ready to bury the past, or belittle the forces which survive from that time. He does not think that it is yet safe for the American not think that it is yet safe for the American people to "recall its Stuarts." He pointed out that the turning point in the growth of the rebellion was when the South asked its political allies in the North what would be the cor son had sent to the same section, contemplat son had sent to the same section, contemplating a like attempt, and recalled the fact that at that crisis the attempt was abandoned, and the Union kept safe without the arming of a squadron or the loss of a life. He then recounted the course of Mr. Tilden, who, in October, 1860, at a stage of the Presidential convass corresponding to the one at which we now stand. at a stage of the Presidential convass corre-sponding to the one at which we now stand, had given to the South every encouragement to rebellion by his celebrated Kent letter. Had he taken the opposite course, and had his party been guided by other counsels than his, the war might have been avoided. Why, then, should we exalt to the highest place in the nation a man, who, at the most trying crisis of its history, did what he could to ruin and nothing to save it! Why should we supand nothing to save it! Why should we sup-pose that this man who at such a moment yielded everything to the South would now be yielded everything to the South would now be able to resist its passions, its eager interest and its burning ambition! It was true that Mr. Tilden had said that he should ve'o the claims of the South, but it was a novel idea that a free and intelligent people should elect a President in order that he might veto the measures of his own party. The entire ad-

a President in order that he might veto the measures of his own party. The entire address of Mr. Evarts was masterly. His point of view was elevated, his reasoning was logical, direct and pointed and his lighter touches were skillful and witty.

The World is rabid at the thrusts given by Mr. Evarts, and vents its spleen in something over a column article, of which the following will suffice: "So far as the Republican party is concerned, his speech is simply a fresh contribution of the slang oratory of the Radical campaign, a little higher in tone, as it could not well fail to be, than the ordinary diatribes of their stock speakers; a little more graceful in expression, a little more artful in construction. We cannot even parody and apply to it what was saft for Louis XVIII. after his return to France, 'There is nothing changed, return to France, There is nothing changed, only one Republican vote the more for Hayes, for there is no reason to believe that Mr. Evarts would have voted for anybody else had Evarts would have voted for anybody else had he bever committed himself in public at all.? The Hereld, in its oracular style, has the following: "Mr. Evarts is too wise and patriotic to take a narrow view of this political contest, and too independent to make any declarations which do not accord with his own judgment. He gave reasons enough, and reasons which his audience must have thought cogent, for continuing power in the hands of the Republican party; but he laid no undue stress on any one head of discussion. In the course of his very able speech he went over the whole range of topics appropriate to the canvass. He compared the personal character and record of the two candidates, indulging in some witty sallies at the expense of Governor Tilden and paying a noble and eloquent ribute to the military and civic services of Governor Hayes. He discussed at length the question of the public finances, giving due prominence to specie navments. He made civil service re-

ARE TROOPS NEEDED THERE? WHAT HAS OCCURRED HERETOFORE

SUBSTANTIATED BY AFFIDAVIPS

HOW PREVIOUS ELECTIONS WERE CARRIED

Troops Interfere With No Houest Wan

subject of troops for Petersburg has been frequently discussed. On the 18th day of June, 1874, I received at my home, in Surry county, the following dispatch from the honorable

Attorney General:

WASHINGTON, June 12, 1874.

C. P. Ramsdell, United States Marshal:
Sin: You are instructed to take the necessary steps to protect the property of the United States from injury, and the officers of the Government in Petersburg from any violent interference with them in the performance of their official duties; and to that end, if you think proper, you may summon a posses if you think proper, you may summon a posse of the citizens to aid you. But if these measures are found madequate for the purpose, you upon me, with troops from Fortress Monroe. It is desirable to avoid the use of troops if possible.

Attorney General.

On arrising in the city and compilion with

On arriving in the city and consulting with official and non-official citizens I decided that the crisis had passed, that troops were then not necessary, and took very great pleasure in

saying so.

The next election occurred in the fall of 1874 for member of Congress. There were cares of assaulton United States officials, but not of a startling character.

In the fall of 1875, Captain Wm. E. Hinton and Colonel Robert Bolling, both-Democrats, (the latter running as an independent,) were opposing candidates for the office of State Senator. I need not refer you to the disturbances of that day. They are doubtless fresh in your mind. Some of our most levelheaded Democrats declared that troops were needed. Nor was that a contest in which Republicans took a partisan interest, as both candidates and their champions were Democrats. the order was given to "Forward, march,"
the company going up the street a few rods,
when, turning round so as to face the building
I was standing in, started upon a run, and
made an immediate attack upon a
few defenseless negroes who were standing around the place from which I
had been fesuing tickets, with clubs and
stores, which they used without the semblance

candinates and state countries.

But to the last election held in this city, viz.: May 25, 1876, at which you were declared elected mayor, I will be more explicit and enter into detail. In doing so I prefer giving you its history by sting the aworn testimony of convertent witnesses.

Learning that certain affidavita relating this subject were on file in the Department of Justice, I wrote to the honorable Attorney General, and received copies, some of which I embody as a suitable introduction to the con-

APPIDAVITS.

a wagon, where he lay in a critical condition for five weeks under the care of a physician, five pieces of bones having been extracted from his skull, and latterly the pistol ball was And this deponent further states that one Stoner fired the pistol, the bullet of which took effect in the head of this deponent; and this

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Petersburg, Virginia, this 4th day of October, 1876.

J. L. WATTERNAN,
United States Commissioner, Eastern District

of Virginia.

This 10th day of October, 1876, personally appeared before me, J. L. Waterman, United States commissioner, William Green, who deposes and says he is a resident and voter in the First ward of the city of Petersburg, State of Virginia; that he was present at the Republican ticket-holder's office, in the First ward, on election day, Thursday, May 25, 1876; that about 5 o'clock p. m. a raid was made upon the building by a crowd of Democratic roughs, who obtained entrance by breaking in the doors with an ax, and with loud yells and curses eame in and demanded the "books." Mistaking Daniel R. Butts, the tenant of the house; for the ticket-holder, they the "books." Mistaking Daniel R. Butts, the tenant of the house, for the ticket-holder, they knocked him off his chair and beat and stamped him in an unmerciful manner, crying: "Kill the d—d nigger." While they were beating him this deponent made his escape through a window, with the portion of the book containing the names of those having voted, having torn it apart, and left the other part for them to throw them off the scent, and thus prevented them from pursuing him until he could get out of harm's way. Upon getting out he saw a policeman standing at the entrance of the alley with a drawn pistol saying, "Stand back, you d—d black s—s of b—s," to those who were attempting to go to the several days subsequent, not daring to sleep for over a week at home on account of threats of violence to his person if they could get hold of him. For this outrage, perpetrated in broad daylight, with policemen aiding and abetting it, no arrests were ever made, and no one punished. Colored Republicans say to this deponent daily that they dare not go to the golls at the November election, unless troops are stationed here to guarantee protection to their lives and person; that they believe from Democratic threats that they have uttered daily that the Democrats intend to override by force all civil authority, and that no force of United States marshals or deputy marshals will suffice to preserve order and

Subscribed and sworn to before me, at Petersburg, Va., this 10th day of October, 1876. J. L. WATERMAN, U. S. Comm'r, Eastern district of Virginia.

United States of America, Eastern District of Virginia, as:

Personally appeared before me Moses Norman, who made the following statement: That he is a cishen and voter in the Fifth ward of the city of Petersburg; that on the day of election, May 25, 1876, he came to the private room occupied by George F. Marble, the Republican ticket distributor at the Fifth ward precinct. One of Marble's assistants, Beverly Younger, handed him the tally-book containing the Republican tickets. Before he could get out his ticket one Emmet Richardson, one of a Democratic gang who attacked the said room, demanded the tally-book of him. He refused to give it up. Some of the gang then called a raily on him, seized him, took the tally-book from him, beat him over the head, and five or six pistols were directed at him. Then Jim Eams grasped him by the arm, and some one in the crowd called on Kams to let go of him. On turning around he saw a man with a pistol directed at him ready to shoot. Jim Eams said don't shoot him; you have got the book, now. What do you want to shoot him for? And Mr. Thomas Williamson, his employer, said, what do you want to shoot him for; he has done nothing? The man then said, if you say don't shoot I won't. Poliseman Beating came up during the melee and commanded the peace, but some answered "we haven't got the tally yet," upon which he turped his back and left him in the hands of the ruffiane. When the gang gathered around him, under the order to rally they commenced firing pistols at the clored men standing about the office.

his

United States Marshal C. P. Ramsdell has addressed the following reply to the letter of Mayor Cameron, of Petersburg, in which that gentleman is reminded of some unpleasant ineidents in connection with his election to the

mayoralty of that city:

U.S. Marshal's Office.

EASTEIN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 21, 1876.

Hon. Wa. E. Cameron, Mayor of Petersburg:

Sir: I take this, the earliest practicable opportunity, to reply to your communication of the 18th instant, relative to the introduction of United States troops on the occasion of the approaching election. The question is one of gravity, and demands consideration and candor. To a partisan it may be considered from a partisan stand-point, but from an officer it demands consideration in the interest of duty, peace and justice. I regret that the subject of troops for Petersburg has been fre-

(Copy.)
United States of America, State of Virginia, ss.:
Personally appeared before me, J. L. Waterman, a commissioner in and for the Eastern district of Virginia, Edward Edwards, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is a resident voter in the Fifth ward of the city of Petersburg; that on the 25th day of May last, that being the day of election for the mu-nicipal officers of the city of Petersburg, a com-pany of persons, about twenty-five to thirty in number, who seemed to be under the drill as captain of one James Eames, a resident of said ward, having on the day above cited been drilled in a field called Battersea, and within a distance of thirty yards of the place of voting, a distance of thirty yards of the place of voting, made an attack on this deponent by first, striking him with a rock, and, before recovering, shot deponent in the head. This deponent further deposes and says that the said company, commanded as aforesaid, on returning from the place of drill, halted on a bridge in front of where the Republicans were distributing the tickets or ballots, when a Emmet Pelebardene as liceterate and lobe GUI mett Richardson, as lieutenant, and John Gill as sergeant, came up to the window where the ticket-holder was and beckoned to the re mainder of the company to come on, and gave the order to rally and go for them, meaning the order to rally and go for them, meaning the Republicans in and around the house, and they commenced the charge by throwing rocks, one of which struck this deponent, as aforesaid, then shot at this deponent twice, the second shot taking effect in the right side of the head and burying itself in the fiesh, which felled him to the ground, rendering him insensible, and had to be carried home in a wacon where he lay in a critical condition

deponent further states that masmuch as no criminal proceedings were ever taken against the said Stoner, no Republican is safe to come out to vote at any election without protection,

EDWARD M EDWARDS. Witness: J. O. VAN AUKEN.

"Stand back, you d—d black s—s of b—s," to those who were attempting to go to the rescue. He returned the next day and found Mr. Butts lying upon his couch, unable to help himself and beaten nearly to death, also found all his furniture broken in pieces. The old man did not get about for months. This deconcer was compelled to keep hidden for

nited States of America, Eastern District of JOCKEY CLUB MEETING

THE THREE-OUARTER DASH

INSPIRATION WINS ONCE MORE

COURIER'S FAST MILE TIME

ANOTHER EXCITING HURDLE RACE

RISK WINS BY ONE LENGTH

THE PROGRAMME POR TO-DAY

The second day of the National Jockey Chub meeting was as brilliant an occasion among borses and horsemen as the first. The attend once was good and fashionable. The weather was excellent, and the track in first-rate running order. The horses were from the best stables in the country; so it is not surprising that the races were interesting and magnificent Sworn to and subscribed before me this 11th

Moses M NORMAN.

day of October, 1876, at Petersburg, Va. J. L. Waterman,

United States Commissioner, Eastern District

This is to certify that on the morning of the 25th day of May last I commenced the issue of Republican tickets in the Fifth ward of this city, of which I am a resident and qualified voter, at a room provided for that purpose, fifteen to twenty rods distant from the polling place. During the day rumors reached me from various sources that the Conservatives,

well armed with pistols, stones and chubs, were organizing and drilling, with a view to make an attack upon the premises which I occupied, and secure the books in my possession, which contained the Republican tickets. These facts I reported to the Republican tackets, and when an opportunity presented itself forwarded a duplicate of each ticket issued to headquarters, each one having attented to headquarters.

issued to headquarters, each one having attached showing the same of the party to whom the original ticket was issued. Between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock, as well as I can recollect, an organized company of men, armed as stated, filed in front of the building of which I

was the sole occupant and halted, when one Emmet Richardson came to the door and de-manded to know "What in h—1 I was doing in

there?" I replied that I was issuing Republican tickets. He said, "Hand me that book,"

referring to the book which I held in my hand and which contained the Republican tickets. I tore one from the book which I handed him.

He said, "I want to see the rest," when I handed him the coupon. The same he tureup and threw on the floor, saying, "G—d d—n it, I want that book," which I refused him. He then went away and loined the company, and the order was given to "Forward, march," the company coing up the street a few rods.

of mercy, besides shooting one man in the face, after having knocked him down with a stone.

after having knocked him down with a stone. These men had interfered with no one. I succeeded in getting out of the building at the beginning of the attack, and was immediately arrested, carried before the judges of election, (one of whom I recognized as one of the city police,) who committed me to jail for "inciting

lot," without giving me any hearing what-r or taking any testimony for or against me.

one appeared against me, and I was dis-charged.

I hereby further certify that I firmly believe

that a large proportion of the Republican voters of this city will not go the polls on the coming election day, unless the Government will furnish them ample protection by sending

troops here for that purpose, as they are fully convinced that their lives are positively endan-gered by so doing, and that they fear violence sed bloodshed.

The above I certify as being substantially

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of October, 1876, at Petersburg, Va.

J. L. WATERMAN,

U. S. Commissioner, Eastern District of Vir-

United States of America, Eastern District of

Personally appeared before me William White, who was the owner of the shop from which the Republicans distributed the tickets on the day of election, (May 25, 1876.) He says that he is a resident and voter in the Fifth ward of the city of Petersburg. On the day of election was at a blacksmith shop several rods distant from his shop, in which the Republican ticket-distributor was statically about the resulting and the state of the

tlored, when the riot commenced. The rioter

were regularly organized, and were under the command of Jim Eams. They maneuvered and drilled about and around the shop, before

advancing on it. I saw them selze Moses Norman, and attempt to wrest the tally-book from him. I saw — Stoner fire at and shoot Edward Edwards in the head, who fell; then rose up and ran a short distance and fell

gain, when he was struck with a rock, toner ran up sgain and kicked him about.

Stoner was never punished for his offense. I do not believe that the colored people will dare come out and vote unless we have pro-

Witness: J. H. T. Van Augen.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, at
Petersburg, Virginia, this 11th day of October,

(Signed.) J. L. WATERMAN, U. S. Commis'r Eastern District of Virginia

the doors; that soon after a gang of roughs broke in the doors with an ax, and three of them entered, one of them George Hinton, brother of William E. Hinton, Democraric candidate for Congress. As they entered they asked, "Where are those books!" One of them then went up to this deponent and knocked him down, and commenced stamping him with his feet, and all joined in beating and kicking him till they left him for cand, and broke all his furniture to pleces; that no arrests were made, no examination was made, and no one has been punished; and this deponent has not yet recovered from the injuries received on that day. And this deponent verily believes that the colored Rapublicans in particular will not dare come out on any election day without the assurance of protection.

Witness: P. P. Finigan.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, r
Petersburg, Virginla, this 4th day of Octobe
1876.
J. L. WATRIMAN.

The parties committing the outrages of the 25th May last were never punished. A list o witnesses was submitted to the grand jury o the city to identify the guilty parties are establish the facts, but no witnesses were subparased nor investigation had. The moral is

manifest.

If the history of the past be a guide to the future, it seems to me that all good citizens ought to be impressed with the grave duty of preserving the peace, and to that end to be anxious to exhaust every laudable means to secure to every citizen here exact justice. To secure protection of rights, persons and property ought to be the primary duty of Govern-

In my opinion, United States troops would

overt acts have been committed, but there have been utterances of the press and from

have been utterances of the press and from the hustings exceedingly threatening and in-temperate. Those from the former have been interpreted by leading journals outside of the State as promotive of assassinations and riots. In any event, I am sure that no one more de-sires the protection of the peace and honor of the city than

Tours traits.

C. P. RAMSONIA.

You allude to the peaceful canvas

The parties committing the outrag

DANIEL R. X BUTTS.

WILLIAM & WHITE.

Virginia, se:
Personally appeared before me William

The first race of the day was a dash of one The first race of the day was a dash of one mile and a half, for all ages. The entries were Tom O'Neill, inspiration, Kenny, Burgoo and Libbie L. Inspiration was selling as favorite, with Burgoo second.

THE DASH. One start sent the horses off. Inspiration secured an advantage at the start, Bargoo solding the second place, Libble L. third, Tori D'Nelli fourth, Kenny fifth. Burgoo started in for the lead, and was a stride ahead of Inspiration at the first quarter, with Libbie still in the third place, Tom O'Neill fourth and Kenny fifth. As the horses finished the first half and passed the grand stand they still held the same positions, and shouts went up for Burgoo. At the third quarter the runners were strung out at intervals of two lengths each. Burgoo was leading, Inspiration second, Libbie third, Kenny fourth and Tom O'Neill fifth. Tom O'Neill gained on the next quarter, and appeared at the end of the quarter in the third place, with Kenny fourth and Libbie last. The two leading horses still held the same positions. Inspiration began on this quarter to close the gap between herself and Burgoo, Libbie passed Kenny, and at the end of the fifth quarter Burgoo was leading Inspiration by about a length; O'Neill was third, Libbie fourth and Kenny fifth.

The great struggle was on the last quarter. or the lead, and was a stride ahead of Inspi

The great struggle was on the last quarter. Inspiration drew steadily up to Burgoo. Bet ters were crying "two to one on Inspiration," but got no beta. Inspiration passes Burgoo, and passes under the wire a length and a half in the lead; Burgoo second, and leading O'Neill by three lengths; Kenny fourth and Libbie fifth. Time, 2:41%.

THE SECOND RACE. The second race was in mile heats for three-year olds; Jenfer, Leamington 2i, Gaie, Sun-beam, Hattle F, Courier, Waco, Lady Clipper, Hobkirk and Moorhen. Lady Clipper had been selling as favorite at \$50 to \$25 for W to and Courier. Lady Clipper was drawn out of the race, and Courier became favorite, with Waco second. Jenfer was also drawn, leaving eight starters.

Waco second. Jenifer was also drawn, leaving eight starters.

First hers.—The horses scampered away, with Leamington slightly in the lead and Courier second. Courier fell behind immediately, and at the first quarter Leamington, Sunbeam and Hobkirk were fighting hard in the front, and the other horses were bunched about two lengths behind. Sunbeam took the lead from Leamington on the third quarter. Great changes were made on the last quarter. The favorite, Courier, began to draw out of the bunch and took the lead. Sunbeam fell back to third place. The horses came home with Courier a length in the lead, Leamington second, Sun-beam third, Hastie F. fourth, Hobkirk figh, Waco sixth, Moorben seventh, Gale last and

Waco sixth, Moorben seventh, Gale last and distanced. Time, 1:44%.

Second Heat—The horses got an excellent start, Leamington having a slight lead, Courier second and Hobkirk third. At the quarter Courier had taken his place at the front, with Leamington second. The other horses were bunched and close upon the leading two, so that no gaps could be seen. On the second quarter Courier, Waco and Leamington were running a tight race ahead of the other horses, and neither had any advantage. Courier again shot to the front, and was leading at the third quarter, with Waco second and Leamington third. The horses came down the stretch with Waco and Courier in the advance, and fighting hard for the lead. the advance, and fighting hard for the lead. Courier got a slight lead, but here Waco crowded and fouled him. The cry of foul was aised before the horses came in. The two

raised before the horses came in. The two leading horses came in side by side, with Waco hugging Courier. Learnington was in the third place and Moorhen forth. Courier and Waco both claimed fouls.

The judges declared a foul against Waco and Learnington, the latter horse having crossed the track near the third quarter. Their riders were disqualified. The positions were then arranged as follows: Courier first. were then arranged as follows: Courier first, Moorhen second, Hobkirk fourth, Hattie fifth, Sunbeam sixth, Learnington seventh, and Waco eighth. Time of heat 1:46. HURDLES.

The day closed with a hurdle race over a mile and a half, with six hurdles. Risk, Culpeper, Paladin, New York, Bay Rum and Lorena run. The run was exciting and the contest hot. New York was the favorite. THE RACE.

Risk gets away first, and takes the first hurdle at a bound, with Culpeper and New York close at his heels. Paladin's blue colors then go to the front, and Paladin leads in leaping the second hurdle; Risk rises before Paladin reaches the ground. Paladin is ridden hard and leads a length at the third hurdle. raisann reaches the ground. Faisann is ruden hard, and leads a length at the third hurdle. Risk follows him closely, and next to Risk comes Culpeper. The rest of the horses make the bound almost together, except Lorena, who has fallen behind. The horses, thunder-U. S. Commis'r Eastern District of Virginia.
United States of America, Eastern District of Virginia, ser
Damiel R. Butts, aged fifty-five years, resided on the 25th day of May last in the First ward of the city of Petersburg. Being duly sworn deposes and says that on the above election day, the 25th day of May aforesaid, he rented a room of his house to the distributor of the Republican tickets. During the afternoon word came to the house of this deponent that there was a contemplated raid on the house for the purpose of capturing the Republican books, upon which they locked the doors; that soon after a gang of roughs broke in the doors with-an ax, and three of ing on to the fourth hurdle, Paladin is over then New York, Risk, Culpeper Bay Rum, and Lorens makes the leap last and alone. There Lorens makes the leap last and alone. There they go scampering over the stretch, with the jockeys shouting to their straining, eager horses. Now they jump the fifth hurdle, Paladin going up and over, then Risk flies over, then New York, Culpeper, Bay Rum, Lorena. Not a second is lost in the flight. The horses are on again of the last hurdle. They round the course; Risk is pressing close upon Paladin. The last hurdle is reached, Risk and Paladin leap together and are recipe down. din. The last hurdle is reached, Risk and Paladin leap together, and are racing down the home-stretch. New York follows them closely; whip and spur and shouts are used. The jockeys rise in their saddles to urge on the horses. Risk is ahead of Paladin. Hurrah! Risk files under the wire half a length ahead of the swift Paladin. Then comes New York Ray Rym Culperers and Lorsey. The York, Bay Rum, Culpeper and Lorena. The favorite is beaten; 2:56 is announced as the time of the race. The grounds are then quickly cleared. Carriages roll away in the dusty road, and a long line of people stretches towards the railroad station.

National Jockey Club, second day, November 2, 1876. First race, dash one mile and a half for all ages. Purse of \$250, of which \$50 to second horse.

Inspiration, 111 lbs., br. m., 5 years, Warminister, dam Saphire; entered by A. Smith—1. Burgoo, 111 lbs., b.g., 5 years, Imp. Hurrah, dam Emma Downing; entered by J. G. Bethune—2.

thune—3.
Tom O'Neill, 114 lbs., b. h., 5 years, Lightning, dam Zingara; entered by J. F. Wilson—3.
Kenny, 95 lbs., ch. c., 3 years, Curies, dam
Red Eye; entered by T. B. & W. R. Davis—4.
Libby L., 93 lbs., ch. f., 3 years, Bay Dick,
dam by Joe Stoner; entered by C. W. Medinger-5. Time, 2:41%. SECOND RACE.

Mile heats for three-year olds; purse, \$400, of which \$100 to second horse.
Courier, 95 lbs., b. c., 3 years, Star Davis, dam by Lexington; entered by P. M. West—1, 1. Moorhen, 92 lbs., gr. f., 3 years, Dickens, dam Anna Arundel; entered by Midgley & Toute.—7.

Tully -7. 2.

Hobkirk, 95 lbs., ch. c., 3 years, Red Dick, dam by Tar River; entered by W. Wyche—6, 3.

Hattle F., 93 lbs., ch. f., 3 years, Leamington, dam Bonnie Doon; entered by J. J. Beine—4, 4. Sunbeam, 92 lbs., ch. f., 3 years, Leam on, dam Ecliptic; entered by T. W. Doswell

Waco, 65 lbs., ch. c., 3 years, Narragansett, Waco, 65 lbs., ch. c., 3 years, Narragansett, am Julietta; entered by M. Donohus—5, 7.

ter's Lexington, dam Carrie Cosby; entered by A. B. Lewis & Co.—drawn. Jenifer, 95 lbs., ch. c., 3 years, Abdel Kadir, dam by Star Davis; entered by L. L. Staton—

THIND RACE.

Hurdle race for horses that have never won a hurdle race or steeple chase, one and a half miles over six hurdles, light welter weights; purse, \$200, of which \$50 to the second horse. Risk, 136 lbs., b. h., 4 years, Revolver, dam Siren; entered by J. G. K. Lawrence—1.

Paladin, 142 lbs., b. h., 5 years, Leamington, dam Garland; entered by Forbes & Bargess—2. gess—2.

New York, 142 lbs., ch. h., 4 years, Plauet, dam Hester; entered by M. Donohue—3.

Bay Rum. 139 lbs., b. g., 5 years, Bayenod, dam Gonerell; entered by Wm. Calahan—b. Culpeper, 142 lbs., b. h., 5 years, Reviver, dam Gentle Annie; entered by M. Jordan &

Co.—5.
Lorena, 143 lbs., b. m., aged, Ravolver, dam Gentle Annie; entered by Daly Bros.—6.
Time, 2:56. The meeting will be closed to-day with three races, which promise to be as good as any of those of the preceding days. The first event will be a mile and a quarter dash, for which the following horses are entered: Burgoo, 101 pounds; Moorhen, 87 pounds; Learnington 2d, 85 pounds; Fadiadeen, 108 pounds; First Chance, 106 pounds.

The second race will be two mile heats, with Inspiration, Hatters, Kenny, Wateree, Tom O'Neill, Rosie and Courier.

The day will close with a hur die race, in mile heats, over four hurdles. The horses

mile heats, over four hurdles. The horses entered are Derby, 138 lbs.; Paladin, 154 lbs.; Bay Rum, 151 lbs.; Capt. Hammer, 154 lbs.; Jack Trig, 148 lbs., and Risk, 148 lbs. Pools were sold at the Imperial hotel last night. In the first race Burgoo sold at \$50; First Chance, \$20, and the field at \$10. In-spiration sold for \$50 in the second race, while Courier sold for \$20; Tom O'Neill, \$10, and the field, including the the rest of the entries, at \$10. For the hurdle race, Derby sold at \$50; Risk, \$30; Paladin, \$15; Capt. Hammer, \$10; Bay Rum, \$5, and Jack Trig, \$5.

THE EASTERN WAR.

An Armistice at Last. St. Petersburg, Nov. 2 .- An official telegram received here from Gen. Ignatieff apsounces that the Porte has accepted a two months' armistice, beginning November 1, and has ordered the immediate cessation of hostil-

BELGRADE, Nov. 2 .- It is officially anounced that both armies will retain the positions they now hold.

THE ROUMANIAN LEGISLATURE. BUCHAREST, Nov. 2 .- The Roumanian Senate and Chamber of Deputies assembled in extraordinary session to-day. The reigning Prince opened the session with a remarkably pacific speech, in the course of which he said: "We receive from the guaranteeing Powers overy folicement to maintain neutrality. We are fully convinced that tranquility will be restored in the immediate future."

RUSSIA WILL PRESS A SETT LEMBNT LONDON, Nov. 3. — The Post publishes the following paragraph: "Turkey hav-ing accepted the armistice, we understand Russia has taken immediate steps to press forward negotiations for the arrangement of all pending questions on the basis of the Eng-lish proposals."

lish proposals."

The Post also states that official invegtiga-tion shows that only 3,100 persons were killed by the Turks in Bulgaria. A GENERAL CONFERENCE. LONDON, Nov. 3 .- Reuter's telegram from LONDON, NOV. 3.—Rettler's telegram from Constantinople says it is believed that a conference will assemble shortly. A dispatch to the Standard, from Paris, and one to the Desly Telegraph, from Constantinople, also state that a conference will be held, and add

mitted to the some such compromise as that described by the London Post of October 31, according to which the six Powers will deliberate on the reforms, and the Turkish representative will only take a seat when the re-PRANCE NEUTRAL. Paris, Nov. 2.—The Duke Decazes has de-clared officially before the Budget Committee

that the government intends to maintain ab-solute neutrality in the event of compilcations

THE PORTSMOUTH DISTURBANCE. Critical Condition of Mr. Dezendorf. (Special to the National Republican,) NORFOLK, VA., Nov. 2 .- The attack upon Mr. Dezendorf on Monday night last, at a Republican meeting in Portsmouth, was most lastardly. Evidently the Democratic roughs endeavored to murder him. He spoke about five minutes, and made no personal or offensive reference whatever. After the meeting he was assaulted, beaten with clubs, a half dozen shots fired at him and left senseless. At present he is at home in a most critical condition-skull broken, face smashed, back, arms and lers bruised, and person burned with powder from pistol-shots. These murderous villains are still at large. They are undoubtedly of the same gang who, some two years ago, murdered a Republican policeman during a Democratic meeting in Portsmouth, and who recently shot and disabled an inoffensive colored man, and who have committed the election frauds in Portsmouth. It is by

hope to return John Goode to Congress. J.

Withdrawal of General Maney. MEMPHIS, TENN., Nov. 2.—General Maney, Independent Republican candidate for Gover-

nor, furnishes the following at midnight to-"Finding it impossible to unite the support relied on for election, I deem it in the best interests of the object desired by my sup-porters to withdraw my name as a candidate

GEORGE MANEY."

This leaves Governor Porter, the Demo-eratic nominee; Dorsey Thomas, Independent Democratic, and Esquire Yardley, Colored In-dependent Republican, in the field.

Proposed Christian Convention. CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—The city pastors to-day united with Moody and Sankey in calling for November 23 and 23, at the Tabernacle, a Christian convention, in connection with the the progress of Christianity. Arrangements are making with hotels and railroads for reductions to delegates. Similar conventions were held in London, Liverpool, Philadelphia

The Centennial. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2 .- Notwithstanding that to-day had been announced as the German-American day at the Exhibition grounds

there was no special demonstration of any

Trotting at Richmond.

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 2.—There was a trotting race to-day at the fair grounds, of \$700. Entries: Adelaide, Lady and Nettie; all Northern horses. Adelaide won the first, third and fourth heats, and the race. Nettie won the second heat. Best time,

Oswago, N. Y., Nov. 2.—The Democrats of this district have nominated Carzo M. Bond, of Oswego, for Congress. St. Louis, Nov. 2.—The Merchants' Ex-change decided to day to hold no session Tues-

day next, election day. New York, Nov. 2 .- The Sixth district Republican convention to-night adminated Col. A. J. H. Duganne for Congress. W. D. Stewart, a desperado, and a citizen of

the Indian Nation, who murdered a man named Henry, was arrested near Cotton Pla Tuesday by deputy Federal marshals. I tempted to escape, and was shot dead.